CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1858. NUMBER 117.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1858.

Grain Inspection.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have been somewhat extensively engaged in the Produce business until within the last four or five years. During that time I have resided in this city, and am now identified with its interests. As a sailor when he leaves the water still retains his interest in marine affairs, and never forgets the severe experience of his former life, so I have remembered mine, and watched with anxiety and distrust the mode of doing the grain business in this city. I have had ample opportunity to see how it has been done. It has ruined nearly all engaged in it, and has given Chicago a reputation (and deservedly too,) of having the worst Wheat, at any rate, of any other port in the United States. This undoubtedly has been brought about by the reckless manner in which this business, more even than any other, has been done, in this city. Chicago has been reckless city. From the quantity of grain which comes to this market in bulk, it is quite out of the question to keep what is sent in or what is owned by each person separate in the grain depots; consequently persons sending grain from the country have no inducement to send good clean grain, because they or the parties to whom they sell will perhaps never see *any* of the identical grain that they actually put in store; the quantity only is talked about, and that is taken out of the general reservoir. Hence, instead of there being an inducement for good, it would seem as if a direct reward was offered for refuse and dirty grain, and truly it has seemed to me, judging from what I have seen in the cars when taking some of my morning walks, as if the persons who sent in grain by the railways, were striving with each other to see who could send the worst. This state of affairs the Board of Trade attempted to change last Spring, by appointing inspectors who were to examine and classify the grain, grading it to No. 1, No. 2, and Rejected. This, it would seem, would have obviated the principal difficulty, provided the inspectors were competent and faithful; and the storage men would store and deliver each particular grade of grain by itself. This I know they not only agreed to do, but they agreed to do all in their power to assist in carrying out the proposed reform. There was also a committee appointed to see that the inspection should be fairly and impartially carried out. This move I looked upon not only as of particular benefit to all persons engaged in the produce business, but as a most serious evil, but of vital importance to the city and country generally, both in a pecuniary and moral point of view.

I watched for some time the working of the scheme, and as I expected, it met with opposition, from whom if I could, it would be unnecessary to say, as finally it seemed to be assented to. I have had a good opportunity to know something of its workings and effect in the country, through my business relations with the grain trade, and who sends in a good deal of grain. His grain has passed the inspection (except two or three cars when it first commenced) precisely as he expected, and he says just as it ought. There are doubtless many others who can give the same evidence, both in the country and city. Lately, all the news we have good, and should be upheld by all honest men, or some better plan adopted to the same end.

The *Evening Journal* of the 15th inst., has an article headed "Inspection of Grain," by which it is plain to see that there is something wrong, or rather I might say, villainous, in this department. It seems that the Board of Trade has taken it in hand, and have appointed a Committee of Investigation—three gentlemen, it is said—who are giving it their personal attention, and who will be likely to report just the facts in the case, and recommend such action as will effectually put a stop to deception and fraud, and, as near as is in their power. If this Board of Trade pretend to be the representative power of the commercial community, it will be all, if they have the slightest thought of the reputation of themselves or the community, to show the world the value they put on honesty.

Many Editors, your paper holds an enviable position as a commercial paper. This is emphatically a commercial city, and the agricultural productions finding a market through the medium of the consequent thereto, has made Chicago what she now is. Consequently, *every* man is busily interested in this matter, and should see enough about what is going on, that he may use such influence as he has for good.

Certainly is for the interest of all who are selling or storing property for other parties to be honest and faithful to their trust; but if they will not use it, it is just as fair for the public. There is no law prohibiting folly, but there is severe laws against swindling. Perhaps some sufferer may try the virtue of both forms; be a Grand Jury could perhaps do something towards remedying this evil. Should these fail, public opinion will surely cure the disease. Will you not help?

A.

TERRIBLE DEED IN KENTUCKY.

TWO MEN HUNG BY A MOB!

Suicide of one Person.

ARREST OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS.

Some eight months since a wealthy farmer of Kentucky, living near Campbellville, was murdered and robbed of between $5,000 and $6,000 in parties who entered his house at midnight, and murdered him while he was asleep in bed. Mr. Simpson was widely and highly respectable, and of course so horrible murder caused a great excitement this community. Soon after the guilty culprits were discovered and arrested, and an attempt was made by the populace to hang them, which was frustrated. Afterward they were taken from the jail at Russellville to that at Greenburg. Now the second and awful tragedy has come, on the 10th, (Wednesday last,) as reported to the Louisville *Journal*:

This morning, according to a previous understanding, men from this and the adjoining counties commenced gathering at this place, and at an early hour took up their march to Greenburg, joining with accessions at different points along the road until the crowd numbered two or three hundred, including a considerable number of negroes. The mob proceeded to the jail which they at once and very strong, and found the door locked. Upon the approach of the mob, Hunter immediately seized a large piece of heavy iron, and, with several tremendous blows, broke the door from its hinges. An inner door was next met with cross-bars and sledge-hammers, and a portion of the mob stood in the men's room, fronting the cells in which the miscreants were confined. The locks of the cells were soon broken and the doors pried open, and a most horrid and sickening and revolting scene the gaze of those present.

One of the men, Elias Scaggs, a man weighing two hundred pounds, was found weltering in a large pool of blood in the last agonies of death, the blood spurting in large jets from a deeply and self-inflicted wound in the neck, having with a razor cut his throat from ear to ear. Hardy, confused in death, was dragged out of the debtors' room, and from thence down a flight of steps on to the street paving. The following three men, viz: Bill Saul Thompson, Sam Hunter and George Hunter were then brought from the jail, bound and mounted behind men on horseback, when the crowd, in the form of six, amid throngs of spectators, took up their line of march to this place, a distance of nine miles, during which two of the miserable prisoners displayed considerable firmness, asserting their innocence in the most positive terms. Hunter, however, appeared awfully, calling on God to witness his innocence. The crowd having arrived at the place, determined to hang Scaggs, a negro belonging to the murdered man, who had been implicated by Scaggs as the real murderer.

In the meantime, amid the yellings and howling of the crowd, the expostulations of the sheriff and our excellent Jailer, and "amid confusion worse confounded," Robert Colvin, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen, having succeeded in getting an ear for attention and in catching the eye of the crowd, addressed it in a short speech, brief, pointed, appropriateness and good sense, which for the moment exerted such an influence as if it was sensible, for after an unsuccessful effort of one or two inexperienced orators, the negro in jail and conducted the men a short distance to an old tree, and began making preparations to hang them. At length Scaggs requested a prayer be offered in their behalf, and all stopping aloud during the same. He was then mounted on a horse, and after asserting his innocence for the last time, a shout went up about his neck, the end thrown over the limb, the horse driven from under, and Thompson was launched into eternity. He seemed to die after one or two spasmodic jerkings of the limbs, and all was over.

Hunter soon shared a similar fate, dying much harder. At this stage Hunter gave signs of making a clean breast, which, after some delay and a good deal of reluctance, he began to tell the galls of Scaggs, Thompson and Hunter, and implicating five others as being present at the murder. Their names are as follows: Henry Scaggs, Jerry Scaggs, Bill McDonald, John Underwood; and a son of Bill Thompson. The latter is under arrest, and will be examined before this evening. Underwood, generally considered innocent, with a posse, is out to-night to arrest them. Both were also implicated by Hunter, and brought from the jail.

Nothing of importance was elicited. They were both taken to jail—both of them with a horse apiece.

Bank Statement

Showing the Bank Statement for the week ending Saturday:

Capital	$[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]

THE CITY.

Printing Cheap for Cash!

Business men, who wish a full and winter supply of PRINTING, can now obtain anything they may desire in the way of BOOK and JOB WORK, at *very low figures for Cash*, at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office, 48 Clark street. We hope our friends will send in their orders, and save money by so doing.

POLICE MATTERS.—The usual number of petty cases were disposed of yesterday at Armory Hall.

LIEUT. MAURY.—This distinguished savan and lecturer will give his first lecture in this city before the Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday evening next. Subject: "*The Atlantic Cable.*"

MUGGINS.—Our friend Muggins says, that this fall *bot* the Indian summer on the Illinois election and *lost* it. If this is so, the season may do better by being *no* better next time.

NON-COMMISSIONED.—Messrs. Gray and James, the Sheriff and Coroner elect, who were to have been sworn into office yesterday, owing to their commissions failing to arrive, postponed until to-day assuming their respective offices.

GRAND UNION OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—There will be a re-union of Good Templars at the Templar's Hall, in Larmon Block, this evening, at 7 P. M. It is hoped that all Good Templars will be present, whether members of city or country Lodges.

FIRE ON CANAL STREET.—A slight fire occurred on Saturday last, in a small frame building—an office in a wood yard on South Canal street. The loss was confined to the building and some ten or twelve cords of wood adjoining. Loss about $100.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner Hansen received intelligence yesterday that a German named Jacob Kohler, a man of family, residing at Leyden, in this county, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Saturday night last, for some cause not given by our informant.

MERCURY.—The following is the record of the week at O'Hara's drug store, No. 30 West Randolph street:

	7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
Sunday	41	66	61
Monday	40	62	58
Tuesday	34½	62	58
Wednesday	35	63	56
Thursday	37½	65	61½
Friday	44	63	58
Saturday	33	58	

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court, Hon. Judge Manierre presiding, opened its November term yesterday in the west Court room. It will probably continue in session during the winter. The criminal docket, which is a most important one, will not be taken up until late in December. Yesterday was occupied in the call of the civil docket.

GOOD NEWS FOR SCOONERDOM.—John Morrissey, the wearer of the belt of Championship of P. R., is to visit the western cities in a short time. It is said he will give an exhibition in this city. The collection he will call together here might with small fors be weeded out of our community. It will be a noble treat for the gentlemen who travel on their muscle.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—The pressure of the atmosphere yesterday morning was marked, decided, and as decidedly the lowest kind of weather lately experienced in this region. The pressure must have told severely upon dwellers in forlorn and cheerless homes, about which the gaunt wolves of hunger and cold are prowling. Remember the poor. Snow fell to the depth of two and a half inches on Sunday and Sunday night.

LIGHT SPOTS ON SUNS AND FIGURES.—A professor of the Tripsichorean art, named Charles H. Daniels, recently taught "grown up gentlemen to dance," and debuts too for that matter, in this city, has just been arrested at St. Louis for practices which indicate that he who was no novice on the "light fantastic toe," is also rather light fingered also. The *Democrat* of that city says: "The derelict professor is a Magnus Apollo of grace and accomplishment, who paints his face and dyes his whiskers, and kills ladies by the score. He was detected in the act of pawning a shawl and coat), and being 'known to the police,' was forthwith taken into custody.

A DEAD SET, AND ANOTHER.—We stopped to watch a team at a dead set in Madison street, yesterday, and if ever a teamster felt the utter poverty of language to express ideas, it was then and there as above. Fancy John seated on his load; whip to be quoted "active;" team at "a stand, but improving." Suddenly the wagon gear gives way, horses shoot away all abroad, while teamster lands plumply where he makes a deep, broad indentation in the stiffened but still "willin'" mud. He seemed to be a fluent speaker, after his kind, on most topics, but it is certain he could not do justice to his theme.

A VERY BAD BARER.—On Saturday night last George Woodard, of Cleveland, a guest at the Matteson House in this city, missed from his pocket an overcoat valued at $35. The proprietors of the house at once put the city detectives on the track, and a suspicion which existed concerning a young man named R. K. Breed led to his arrest the same evening, through the agency of a pawnbroker, with whom he had left the coat immediately after the larceny of the same.

In Breed's possession was found an overcoat which he also attempted to pawn on the same evening, the second within two hours, which, it must be confessed, was doing a very fair clothing business with "*my uncle.*" He had also with him a silk umbrella, marked Blackwell, a gold chain, letters and keys.

Breed was committed in default of $800 bail by Justice Stickney.

It is pretty well established, from numerous instances like the above, that if a young man is ready to sell out, the devil will become his purchaser on short notice and at a very low figure.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY.—The facility of taking, preserving and indefinitely multiplying human physiognomy by the daguerreotypist's art has long been a practical source of superiority of detective officers, thus to immortalize and circulate for their own advantage and that of justice, the counterfeit photographic presentments of the fraternity of crime. It is a common and now altogether usual part of the furnishing of a police chief's office in all our large cities, a large and well stocked collection of the daguerreotype miniatures of the profession of murderers, thieves, and knaves of all degrees. These they exchange with one another in different cities, and thus let a man once pass through the process of arrest, and be sufficiently notorious, and the result of one sitting will furnish a copy to every leading detective in the land.

In the City Marshal's office in the Court House, the like to the Rogues' Gallery is over two hundred, of which about fifty were taken in New York, others in Buffalo, about eighty in St. Louis, and the rest in Chicago.

SUDDEN DECEASE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Coroner Hansen held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man apparently of Irish birth, about thirty years of age, who deceased suddenly at the "Traveler's Home," kept by one John McNulty, No. 221 Blue Island Avenue. He had come to the house on the evening previous, asking for accommodations which were furnished him. During the night he complained of being unwell, and was heard moving about his room. In the morning he was found lying dead on the floor beside his bed. There was on his person nothing to indicate where he belonged or what was his name. He was evidently a sailor, and had lost the first joint of both the fore and little finger of his right hand.

A CORRECTION ASKED.—Several of the employees of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, in its Baggage Department, ask us to correct the statement made on the prisoner's authority, that young Heald, now in custody for larceny, was lately a baggage master on that road. Heald is not nor was not at any time in such a post, and we have reason to believe the baggage masters of that Company are no such kind of men "at all, at all."

RECOVERED.—"Dick Somers" and the City Hotel are again in the field. The former is the same as ever, which is saying a great deal for his present capacities as a landlord, the latter has been refitted, rejuvenated, rebuilt and modern'zed, and comes out in capital trim to be filled with the many who have learned to find their way to the City Hotel in time past, the month of which will be indefinitely

Madison Street Again—Justice to the Council—Justice to all Concerned.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I notice one of our citizens has been treating your readers to a couple of long, windy epistles, in relation to the improvement now in progress on East Madison street, and as I think his articles are calculated to create a wrong impression, (if they create *any* impression), I beg leave, briefly, to say, that the street in question has, since my residence in this city, (when not frozen), been at least three-fourths of the time so muddy as to be nearly impassable, and though very centrally situated, has been such a thoroughfare as a sensible man would only attempt to drive through when compelled to do so.

In the season of 1857, there was little or no passing through the street and across the river, on account of the construction of the bridge across the South branch, at the intersection with this street. As the new Post Office and Custom House were located on Dearborn street, within half a block of Madison street, many of our citizens interested, thought that upon the completion of those buildings and the new iron bridge, this street would become, for a large class of West Side residents, a very convenient and popular avenue, (if it could be improved), and petitioned the Council for the passage of an ordinance for the filling of the street with earth, macadamizing it, and building of area walls on the curb-line of same.

This petition, after the usual course and considerable delay, met with favor, and the desired ordinance was passed. After considerable further delay, an assessment was made to defray the expenses, and on the 16th of November, 1857, was confirmed. All this was done *with no opposition of any moment.* It being late in the season, and difficult to get earth for filling, the Council (to avoid collecting the assessment, with 10 per cent. interest), under its rules, on the 30th of November, reconsidered the assessment, rescinded its confirmation, and then laid it on the table, it being then agreed, by parties who opposed the work in 1857, that they would consent to its being done in 1858.

In the spring of 1858, the property-holders between Wells and Market streets commenced wailing, filling and raising walks, and about the 1st of July they procured the passage of an order *permitting* them to fill and improve. The assessment of 1857 having been made when labor, materials and team work were very high, there seemed no disposition on the part of any of us to pay the amount assessed at that time, but to make their own improvements.

Immediately after the passage of this permission, parties interested between Wells and State streets, petitioned for the passage of a new order for the improvement of the whole street, as it is now being done; other parties (who last year agreed to consent to improvement this year) again remonstrated, and, I think, these remonstrants, represented rather more than half the property between Wells and State, though they were undoubtedly a minority of the owners on the whole street. The Council, after spending some time considering this matter, (it being referred and then laid over,) finally ordered the work done, and gave the property-holders time to commence and complete the work, but passed no order for a reassessment. An attempt was afterwards made to elect assessors, which one of our city fathers opposed, and insisted that the matter should be laid over, which was done.

The Council being well acquainted with the street in question, and knowing it to be an awful gulf in bad weather, now fit to take the assessment of 1857 from the table and re-confirm it, at the same time passing an order allowing the owners of property to do their own work, in full satisfaction of the assessment, thus giving each man a chance to make all the profit that could be made by the improvement *in front of his own lot*, and allowing till the 15th of October, some forty days time additional, in which to do it.

The Superintendent of the Public Works advertised and let the work on the street, intending, however, to credit each man for what he had done at contract prices, and then to collect only so much of the assessment as was in fact necessarily expended in doing the work at the prices of this year, in order that all such persons as left their work entirely to the city, might be subjected to unnecessary expense, as though a long time had been allowed them in which to do their own work.

When the Mayor, Clerk and Comptroller came to signing the contract, they learned, by a long remonstrance sent in to the Council after the work was nearly done, that there was considerable opposition, mainly by parties who had petitioned for the work, and *had done their work.*

They therefore referred the whole matter to the City Attorney for his advice, before signing the contract.

Mr. Anthony, after examining the various orders and the old assessment, advised (as I understand) that the old assessment is, and always has been, according to the decisions of our Court, *since its first confirmation*, (Nov. 16, 1857,) valid and binding, that it is the duty of the Council to collect the same of all who will have anything furnished for them, and be treated in every respect as members of a well regulated family. These bills will occupy a part of the College which is not required by the latter.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—Dr. E. Reading will leave this city for New Orleans the 1st of December. Consumptives, Asthmatics, Dyspeptics, and other invalids should consult him at once at his rooms, No. 160 State st., corner of Washington. His partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, will remain in their rooms and attend to their business promptly during his absence. nov13-2t

REMOVAL.—The India Rubber store formerly located at the corner of South Water and Dearborn streets, has removed to 21 Dearborn street, one door north of Lake street, and opposite the American Express Co., where may be found a large stock of Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Clothing, Boots, Overshoes, Druggists' Articles, Toys, Combs and everything in the Rubber line. Also, Leather Belting, &c., at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail. JER. H. BRADLEY & CO.

nov13-1w. Agents for Goodyear's Patents.

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—We have been shown one of the most elaborate inventions of the age, just completed and on exhibition at Messrs. Tripp, Hale & Co's Patent Office Depot, No. 107 Lake street. This new invention is highly spoken of by the Scientific American, and ought to be seen to form a correct estimate of its merits and value. It combines the the Mason & Hamlin

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 13.—The steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Lefevre, from Bremen and Havre via Southampton, 3d inst. has arrived off this point.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived at Galway on the 3d inst. The Royal Mail steamship Canada reached Liverpool on the 31st.

The Vanderbilt left Southampton on the eve of the 4th, and brings 329 passengers. The entire passage has been extremely wintery.

On the morning of the 5th saw a large propeller off Sicily, bound up channel.

On the 11th, 20 miles east of Cape race, saw a large steamer. At midnight on the 12th, 30 miles southeast of Sable Island, passed the Persia.

The ship "A. Z." from New York for Glasgow, foundered at sea; all hands saved.

The formation of a new company with a capital of £1,530,000 to lay a submarine telegraph from Galway to Quebec was talked of.

Several gallant affairs had taken place in India, the British in all being successful.

A large amount of Gold from Australia was on the road.

Spain was preparing to act against Mexico.

The steamer Nova Scotia, from Quebec, Oct. 28, passed Donaghan on the evening of the 30, and probably arrived in Mersey next morning.

The steamship Hudson, of the Bremen and New York line, was burnt at Bremenhaven on the night of the 2d inst. She was to have sailed on the Saturday following, and doubtless had a large part of her cargo on board.

There was an insurance of $70,000 at Leoyds on the vessel.

The new sub-marine cable had been laid between England at Aldborough and Holland.

The Bank of Vienna resumed specie payments.

A new ministry is appointed in Russia.

Prince Hohenzoblern, President General Bonir, Minister of War; M. Rebteirits, Foreign Affairs.

The crew of the French brig Anna, which was shipping free laborers from the coast of Africa, had been all mastered by the negroes taken on board.

Great excitement exists at Bradford, Yorkshire, in consequence of a wholesale poisoning by lozenges, in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake instead of plaster of paris, by which 16 deaths have already occurred, and 60 or 70 persons seriously ill.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says the Russian envoy and suite left Kilahta, on the Chinese frontier, on the 1st of August, for Pekin. They were received on the frontier by Chinese officers with carriages, who conducted them to Gerin, where they were received by Mongolian officers who proceeded with them.

Great activity prevails in Spanish naval arsenals in consequence of preparations for Mexican expedition. The naval force is being augmented considerably by the building of new vessels.

An admiralty steamer was to leave Woolwich Nov. 1st for Bologne with the funeral car used for the interment of Napoleon at St. Helena, which has been restored completely.

The new English Ocean Telegraph Company is to connect Galway with Quebec with the English possession on the Pacific. The wire to be used is of a wholly different description from any now in use.

Hankow Blockaded. More troops arriving. The rebels had suffered several total defeats in different parts of Oude. They are, however, still ravaging the country in great numbers. Lord Clyde is ready for Lucknow.

Australia advices by telegraph to Sept. 15th. Two ships had left Sidney for England with 183,000 ounces of gold. Very rich gold fields had been discovered in the north of Sidney. The New South Wales Assembly has granted 50,000 pounds p r annum for 10 years towards the small service in Panama. Trade dull.

Sir H. L. Bulwer, British minister to Persia, was arrested at Pera on the 20th Oct., and taken to a police station, in consequence of a collision, while riding in the street, between his attendant groom and some of the Sultan's suite.

AUSTRIA.—Several Prussian and other German papers had been confiscated at Vienna by the police.

Madame Pfeiffer, the belebrated traveler, is dead.

INDIA.—Telegraphic advices state that the rebels had fled and captured Seroonja, on Sept. 30th, but subsequently evacuated it and retreated towards Banghur, which latter place they captured on the 4th inst. Sentence was passed on such of the Meerut prisoners as had since October 1st, 1858, been convicted by the several Courts Martial.

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The Mexican Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A private letter received here from Guaymas, October 10th, in giving an account of the reaction there says confirmatory of recently published statements, says that Capt. Stone, with his surveying party, consisting of about thirty Americans, occupied half of said town, in the action of yesterday against the opposing parties. If an attack had been made on him, he would have hoisted the American flag and fought it out, being assured by many of the State of Illinois, or any other State, and all claims of said citizens will be promptly herein presented and vigorously enforced by a careful Oversight of Police, belonging to the establishment.

Parquet and Orchestra Chairs.....50c
Dress Circle.....50c
Family Circle.....25c
Private Boxes.....$4.00 to $6.00
Single Seats in Private Boxes.....50c

ORCHESTRA LED BY PROFESSOR HELMS.

The Company consists of French and American Artists

In order to make this the most popular place of amusement of the day,

The following Artists are engaged to appear on the opening night:—

MAD. VIRGINIA,
The Renowned French Equestrienne.
MLLE. IDA,
The Original Wonder of, and Dancer of Flora.
The Horseman of Terror,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
The American Broncho.
MORS. MORGAN.
MASTER CHARLES,
The Dare Devil Rider.
MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD. The best General Performer of the age. He will appear in his original character of PETE JENKINS, for which he received a Gold Medal, presented by Mayor Tiemann, of the city of New York, with the following inscription:—

Presented to Mr. Charles Sherwood, by his friends at the Bronx, Tiemann's, New York, March 30th, 1858, as a small testimonial of regard held for him as a Man and an Artist.

Last, though not least,
MR. CASTELLA,
The Great American Clown.

Delightful first appearance in this city.

With a host of other Artistic celebrities of:

Mrs. Castella,	Willis Armstrong,
Miss Castella,	J. Saylor,
T. Osborn,	Master Willie,
T. Armstrong,	J. Thompson,
T. Barnes,	W. Lark,
Masters George and Henry.	

Grand Day Performances every Saturday after noon at 2½ o'clock.

Box Office open from 10 to 12 A. M and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Young Men's Association Lectures, 1858-59.

THE COURSE WILL CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES to be delivered by the following gentlemen:—

Lieut. MAURY, Washington.
GEO. P. MARSH, Burlington, Vt.
HORACE GREELEY, New York.
Dr. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.
BAYARD TAYLOR, New York.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn.
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Boston.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Boston.
Rev. THEODORE PARKER, Boston, Mass.
Dr. E. W. CHAPIN, New York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, Boston.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Boston, Mass.

The Opening Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

LIEUT. M. F. MAURY,
Of the Washington Observatory,
IN METROPOLITAN HALL
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27th, at 7½ P. M.

SUBJECT.—"Insect Life in the Sea, and the Paths through it."

Tickets for the Course may be procured of any of the Members of the Association, and at the Reserve Seats at the Rooms of the Association, and at the Bookstores of Dutton, Gregory and Keen.

Members Season Tickets, admitting Lady & Gent.....$5.00
Non-Members, " " " 4.00
Single Tickets, " " " 1.00
Non-Members, " " " 2.00
Admission to Single Lecture.....50

Tickets for single lectures for sale at the door.

ANSON G. HENRY,
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nov10 1w&7

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NOTICE TO PORK PACKERS.—A Steam Engine and Boiler, for sale cheap, 10 horse-power, for sale at a bargain. Inquire at H. D. & J. BOSTWICK'S Office, 63 Clark street. nov13 2w

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1858.

A Slave Code for the Territories.

Repeatedly before the late election, we warned our readers that the adoption of Mr. Douglas' peculiar views in relation to the power of the people of a Territory over Slavery therein, would lead, logically, to the enactment by Congressional Slave Code, applicable to all our territorial possessions; and we endeavored to show as clearly as possible that Mr. Douglas must necessarily be committed to such a measure. We pointed out the fact that all of the Senator's principal friends in the South were pledging him to the support of an enactment of that sort; and that he could not, without breaking with his most powerful backers, refuse the demands that will be made on him for the interference of which we speak. Our view of the necessities of his position we yet believe to be correct. We find it supported in a quarter from which Mr. Douglas, during the canvass, received powerful aid, and in which all his Presidential hopes now centre. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 11th, in an article which we quote below, "lays down the law" emphatically and authoritatively, not only to Senator Douglas, but to the party and the country at large. The election is over; Mr. Douglas has triumphed; the *Enquirer*, where it before begged, can afford to threaten. Hear what it says:

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—The Illinois elections have resulted as every good Democrat must have desired. The return of Judge Douglas to the theatre of his usefulness, was expected and wished for by the Democracy in every quarter of the country. But now that his triumphant election has placed him again upon the theatre of action, it is to be hoped that the Democracy, Lecompton and anti-Lecompton, will heartily rally to the support of the Administration. Let the past be forgotten, its animosities healed, its errors and wrongs forgiven, and united, let the party present a firm and bold front to Seward and his bloody programme, as set forth at Rochester. To successfully meet the onset of Seward and his triumphant Black Republican myrmidons, it will require all the will, all the strength, all the united and cordial action of every part and parcel of the entire Democracy.

But while counselling unity and harmony, Virginia is not unmindful of the great questions that are yet unsettled with regard to slavery in the Territories. Virginia sees, that though the Constitution recognizes, and the Supreme Court sustains, the right to carry slaves into a Territory, yet she also remembers what Judge Douglas so pointedly brought to light in Illinois, that this right may be rendered null and void by the non-action of the Territorial legislature. While Virginia recognizes no power that can compel a Territorial Legislature to enact those laws necessary to protect the constitutional rights of all slaveholders, yet *she does hold that Congress has the right, and is in duty bound, to protect slavery in the Territories*, even until the people of a Territory, when the eve of forming a State government, may decide the question finally for the future State.

This question is one above the platform of parties, and must be met, decided and settled impartially in favor of protection, or unconstitutionality against it. *It cannot and must not be compromised*; if the Cincinnati platform does not provide for this question *it must be made to read this way.*

This question of protection to slavery in the Territories will have to be met, and will be met, whether our constitutional rights; these rights are recognized in the Constitution, asserted in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and admitted by the Cincinnati Platform, and have been sanctioned and adjudicated by the Supreme Court; and, with this array of authority, *the South will demand the legislation necessary to render under the rights so amply recognized by the party, the country, the Congress, the Supreme Court and the Constitution.*

The right to reclaim fugitive slaves was given by the Constitution; the Northern States refused to legislate for the practical enforcement of this constitutional right, and Congress was compelled to provide the legislation necessary to the assistance of this provision. So is it with regard to slavery in the territories. There is no power to coerce a territorial legislature to act in constitutional duty, and Congress must supply the legislation withheld by the derelict territory.

Intervention for protection is a fundamental principle with the South, and a wiser nor better remark never fell from Gov. Wise than the following extract from his Lynchburg speech:

"Protection in the territories and *everywhere*, to all rights of person and of property, in accordance with the rights of the States, and of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Here, then, may be found Virginia's declaration with regard to slavery in the territories. To this she is constitutionally entitled. *She asks no more; she will take no less.*

To the Free-Soilers of Illinois, who voted for Mr. Douglas under the mistaken supposition that he was a "better Abolitionist than Lincoln," we commend the path which the *Enquirer* opens up, and in which our minority Senator will be compelled to tread. And to those who see for Mr. Douglas an uninterrupted triumphal march to the Presidency, we commend a view of this rock which lies full in his way. He must take the one side or the other—we believe the ultra Pro-Slavery *chute*; but whichsoever way he adopts, the destruction of his *prestige* is sure to follow. Against interference for Slavery in the Territories—he will bestigmatised as a Black Republican at once by those who rejoice the loudest over his triumph now. In favor of such interference, his Free Soil pretensions will cease to be of any avail in the North where his strength is. If the *Enquirer* and the politicians of its school persist, Mr. Douglas has but just entered upon an encounter with the danger and difficulties which lie across his path. Will the minority Senator vote for the enactment of a Congressional Slave Code? That's the question of the day. Can the *Times* answer it?

The Sorghum Question and the Tariff.

The extraordinary success which has attended the efforts of the farmers of the West to demonstrate the profitableness of the culture of *Sorghum*, for its sugar alone, will have an important bearing upon the agricultural development of Illinois and other States; and a marked influence upon the expected legislation amendatory of the existing Tariff. We may be mistaken in our facts and figures—the men who have related to us their experience with sorghum as a crop, and with its sugar-yielding capacities, may have been enthusiasts; but from all the testimony that we have been enabled to collect from personal inquiry and observation, from the assurances of our correspondents, from numerous articles in the agricultural journals, and from the oral statements of our farmer friends, we are forced to believe that the future culture of sorghum in all the Northwestern States is a foregone conclusion; and that Illinois will, within the next five years, become a sugar-exporting State. The year that is about to end may be exceptional; and hereafter the results attained during it may be impossible; but that is hardly supposable. If it is an index of those to follow, we may assume that when an acre of ground will yield as an average crop of three hundred gallons of good merchantable molasses, with no greater outlay than is required for growing and threshing an acre of wheat, the business of importing sugar for consumption here, is drawing to a close.

If the anticipations in which we indulge are shared by our Western farmers generally, we shall have them at the doors of Congress, asking in unison with the planters of Louisiana, Texas and Florida, for such an alteration of the present rates of duties as will give their new industry the protection, which they will claim, its infancy had prospective importance demand. It is not unsuspected by our readers that most economical theories in relation to the opposites, Free Trade and Protection, are, in this mooted age, held in subordination to the demands of in terest. Let the West be convinced that it may have cheap sugar by and by, or profitable sorghum crops at once, by a slight change in our commercial system, and we have no reason to doubt that the change would be clamored for as loudly in Missouri and Illinois as in Louisiana and Texas—though both of these States have been distinguished for the tenacity with which they have clung to free sugar theories. We look for this sorghum question to play an important part in the discussions which will follow the re-opening of the Tariff system.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN TOLEDO.—There are now six artesian wells in Toledo, from which water flows out above the surface of the ground, and none of them were bored to the depth of more than 200 feet. The *Blade* thinks as long as water can be got in this manner there will be no need of artificial water works.

☞ The *Louisville Democrat* says that the amount of tobacco chewed in the Circuit Court Room in a day, during the criminal term is estimated at 25 pounds.

☞ The census of the population of Spain has been approved by the Queen, and is to be published. The number of inhabitants is put down at 15,673,134.

LADIES' CLUBS.—New York has a new excitement, or rather has revived an old one, which is the formation of club rooms in which ladies are to be admitted. "In good old colony times, when we were under the King," the thing was done, and the ladies had their tea parties and their gossip, and their quilting bees, and their dances, and their dinners, and their suppers, and their balls, and their routs, and their drums, and their receptions, and their levees, and their assemblies, and their soirees, and their matinees, and their musicales, and their operas, and their theatres, and their concerts, and their lectures, and their sermons, and their prayer meetings, and their conventions, and their conferences, and their camp meetings, and their revivals, and their excitements, and their hysterics, and their fainting fits, and their—everything else that they could get to go to, or get up, or get into, or get out of, or get over, or get under, or get through, or get around, or get by, or get at, or get away from, or get home from, or get married from, or get buried from, or get anything else that they could get

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F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey SOAP, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counter'eits.

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They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them, of sole manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

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do	do	at	13.00	"	9.50
do	do	at	9.00	"	8.50
do	do	at	10.00	"	7.50
do	do	at	9.00	"	6.50
do	do	at	7.50	"	5.00
do	do	at	6.50	"	4.00
do	do	at	6.00	"	3.50
PANTS	at		6.00	"	4.50
do	do	at	5.50	"	4.00
do	do	at	5.00	"	3.50
do	do	at	3.50	"	2.50
do	do	at	3.00	"	2.00
do	do	at	2.50	"	1.75
DRESS COATS	at		24.00	"	16.00
do	do	at	20.00	"	15.00
do	do	at	18.00	"	14.00
do	do	at	15.00	"	11.00
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Ship-Raising at Sebastopol.—A Letter from the Contractor.

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of Gallenni's Messenger:

I noticed an article in your journal relating to the sunken ships in this harbor. As so many contradictory statements have appeared, some declaring that the Americans who contracted for the removal of the ships had abandoned the work as hopeless; others, that the terrible worm of the Black Sea had entirely destroyed the vessels; others, that the work was never confided to an American. In answer to all such reports, allow me to state that I contracted with the Russian Government in October, 1856, to remove the ships and vessels sunk in this harbor; that I am an American; that immediately on closing the contract I returned to the United States and had such machinery constructed as was necessary, and arrived at this place the following year, and commenced preparing the machinery and materials, which were not completed until May last. Since that time I have raised whole the line-of-battle schooner Sinelna, the steamers Turk and Grazuol, and also the 16-gun brig Aenas, the Parassiane and Strella, and am now engaged on the steamers Danube and Odessa, which will be raised in a few days. In addition to the above, I have entirely removed the hulls of two old line-of-battle ships and a frigate that were formerly used as prison ships, the frigate Havana, and the line-of-battle ship Sagodui, with the exception of her keel, which is buried in over 12 feet of soft mud. My forces are now engaged in the removal of the 120-gun ship Constantine, line-of-battle ship Paris, and transport Benezan, which are ships in the middle of the harbor, and are rapidly being removed. The Mercedo has not injured the sunken ships to the extent generally supposed. The Russian Government are now repairing the steamer Turk, which is in excellent order; her hull is quite sound with the exception of her upper works; her engines require some slight repairs; the commission that examined her decided that it would require but five per cent. of her value to restore her to complete running order. The other vessels are in equally as good a condition. I will further to remark, that I contracted to clear the harbor of Sebastopol, and shall complete the work in a faithful manner. The various contradictory statements that have appeared have undoubtedly arisen from the fact that an American Company came here with a wonderful pump, (Gwynne's) by which means they supposed they could exhaust the water from the ships and float them. After ineffectual attempts for some six months, they abandoned their work, and departed for America, via Constantinople. Not wishing to depreciate the power of their machinery, they reported the impossibility of the ships ever being removed, which has now been practically refuted.

I am, &c. JOHN E. GOWAN.

Surprising Infant Phenomenon—Two Children in One.

A child with double arms and three arms was brought to this city some weeks since by a Canada physician, who has been exhibiting it at fifty cents a ticket. It was five months old, and enjoyed the usual health of a youngchild until a few days ago—it was attacked with an acute disease, and yesterday it died. Dr. James R. Wood was called to examine it after death, but declined the invitation. We were naturally incredulous, and on approaching the child we saw nothing extraordinary in its appearance until its bodies were exposed, and these were in so natural a condition as to give the appearance of two children. On a close inspection our incredulity was completely removed. The bodies were found to be united in a manner similar to the union of the Siamese twins, at the waist. They are equal in size, and each perform the natural functions of life. From the body that is grafted in, as it were, are a pair of arms in place of union. This arm is disproportioned, the forearm being very small and short, having four fingers, two of which are webbed; otherwise the limbs are all symmetrical. A cast has been taken of this "freak of nature" by the artist Marchetti, for Dr. Wood, which will give a perfect idea of the great curiosity.

Desperate Shooting Affray Between Two Boys.

At Shawneetown, in the southern part of Illinois, on Tuesday evening last, two youths—Smith, aged about eighteen, armed with a pistol and Sheban, aged about seventeen, armed with a rifle gun—became involved in a difficulty and exchanged shots with each other. Smith drew his pistol and fired at Sheban, the ball performing his coat. The latter immediately thereafter returned the shot of the former, with the rifle gun which he had in his hands, the ball taking effect in the side of Smith, who is now lying in a critical situation, the chances being against his recovery. After the shooting Sheban delivered himself up to the authorities, and on trial was discharged, the evidence elicited in the case being of the most positive character as to the act having been committed in self-defence.

Foreign Items.

—The chess players of Manchester propose to invite Mr. Morphy to a public dinner previous to his departure for America.

—The Spanish Government intends to order a increase in the importation into Spain of the tobacco of the Philippine Islands, and to diminish the importation of the Virginia and Kentucky kinds.

—The appearance of the comet created an immense sensation in Egypt. For several days all business and labor were at a standstill, the inhabitants believing that it foreboded some great calamity.

—The French Minister of Marine has, in consequence of the approaching expedition to Cochin China, commanded the establishment of a regular service of steamboats between the Bay of Japan, Hong Kong and Canton.

—A letter from Madrid says that all the ships intended for the transport of troops in the contemplated expedition against Mexico had sailed for Cuba, except one, which was detained at Cadiz by bad weather.

—The London daily *News* says a steamer built for the Egyptian government in the United States is a failure, as far as speed is concerned, and it is expected she will be brought to Southampton in the spring to have her speed increased.

—A Prussian journal states that the Papal Government has laid the Ghetto, at Rome, (that is, the quarter inhabited by the Jews) under contribution to defray the keep of the kidnapped child at the College of Catechumens.

—Prince Metternich, who is now in Dresden, in company with his son, the Austrian Minister to that city, visited the Marcoloni Palace, in which, forty-five years ago, he negotiated peace with the Emperor Napoleon I., and which is now a hospital.

—The steamer Gorgon, in effecting a survey of the new telegraphic route by the way of the Azores, found the greatest depth between Nova Scotia and Fayal, in lat. 42 deg. 7 min. north, and lon. 41 deg. 28 min. west, where no bottom was reached with 3,000 fathoms of line.

—Jules Janin comes out with a woful tale about the indignities and neglect of which Chateaubriand is the object. In the recent visit of the Court to Brittany, her illustrious son was studiously forgotten, and now it appears the old woman, who was the custodian of his tomb on a rock at St. Malo, has died of the emanation, and his grave will be a prey to English tourists, who chip off bits of the Sphynx, mutilate the Parthenon, and commit all sorts of depredations.

—The overflow of the Nile has not been so great this year as there was reason to expect. The water receded rapidly, and a very large extent of land was left in a state of property watered. The accounts from the interior on the subject of the cotton crop are most unfavorable. Caterpillars and other insects have appeared in great numbers. In the province of Gergeh, Manscurah, &c., much damage has been caused by the heavy dews, and it is expected that the yield will be about 100,000 quintals less than last year. The public health continues excellent, and the country enjoys the most perfect tranquility.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* believes he may assert positively that the French Government has resolved to put a stop to the importation of "free negroes" into the French Colonies—indeed, he says the plan had been abandoned before the capture of the Charles et Georges, and "France having, as she now considers, defended the honour of her flag, is willing to take the slave-trade question again into serious consideration, may now secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the better towns of this State or Missouri. None others need apply. Call at

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A MONEY JUROR.—In the Supreme Court, New York, last week, before Judge Davies, the case of the American Hair Company against Chas. Fogg was tried. It occupied the court about two hours, when the jury received their charge and retired. After a quarter of an hour the jury came in, when the foreman announced that eleven agreed, but the twelfth man had not understood the evidence, *for he was a German, who did not speak English.* The court thereupon ordered the case to be tried again.

THE LUXURY OF DYING.—A gentleman in the last stages of consumption, and on his way to the balmy climate of Florida, arrived at one of the hotels at Charleston, S. C., in company with his lady. In two or three days he died, and the heart-broken wife at once prepared to return to her northern home with the corpse of her husband. The hotel bill was demanded and presented, when—in addition to the posthumous charge for the accommodation of the dead man—ten dollars were required for the privilege of dying! Certainly, this is a luxury we had always thought a man might indulge in without detriment to his purse.

☞ Among the parties implicated in the New England bogus bank swindle, recently exploded in New York, are a Mr. Underhill, formerly of Indianapolis, and John B. Dye, formerly a one horse broker of Cincinnati, who "went under" in the crash of 1855, and has since been engaged in publishing a Detector in Wall street, N. Y. Underhill, from a statement in the *Tribune*, is probably a "cat-paw of some designing persons," and innocent of any intended rascality.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says *"the departments are full of Douglas men*, and that all the efforts of the Administration to crush them out will be worse than *fruitless*. No saying out of the traitors will stop the treason. One head cut off, a dozen will grow in its place."

☞ Parson Brownlow fails to receive the gratitude of the South for his labors in behalf of slavery. The extra southern papers ridicule his recent debate with Mrs. Pryne in Philadelphia. The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* gives the Parson credit for good intentions, but doubts "if his arguments made a single convert in Philadelphia or elsewhere."

A Henery.

A Mr. De Sora, of Paris, having discovered the secret of making hens lay every day in the year, by feeding them with horse flesh, raw and minced, bethought him of going into the fresh egg business on a large scale. He began his experiment with three hundred hens, and found that they averaged the first year some twenty-five dozen eggs each. Last season he had 100,000 hens at work, with a fair proportion of male birds, and the proportioned result was the same. To supply the great consumption of meat, the numerous disabled and worn-out horses in and around Paris are depended on. They are neatly and scientifically slaughtered at M. De Sora's own *abattoir*. The blood is sold for art purposes. The tanners buy the skins. The fine makers and manufacturers of Prussian blue get the heads, hoofs, shanks, &c. The button makers buy the larger bones. The average consumption of horse per day is twenty-two, and so well arranged is the system, that the proceeds of the sale of the hides, bones, &c., make a profit on the original cost of the horses. Another item of profit is the manure from the four yards, which is carefully sought for by the gardeners in the neighborhood.

About one hundred persons, mostly females, are employed in the various departments of the bonery. The expenses of the establishment, including repairs, interest, &c., amount to about $75,000 per annum. The sales of eggs last winter were 40,000 dozen a week, at 4 francs for six dozen, or $5,000 per week, which is $240,000 per annum. So that M. De Sora can turn a black and crow over his hens, that bring him in a clear revenue of nearly $175,000 a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOT DOWN IN THE BILLS.—The Baltimore *Dispatch* recounts a scene which occurred at the Holliday Street Theatre, a few evenings since, which was not in the bills:

A fine looking young woman, in more than the usual amplitude of crinoline, entered with her beau, and was making her way through the already well filled seats in the front row of the first circle, when a seat had been reserved for them. To do so with all the bold freedom of feminine young America, she stepped upon the seats, when, unfortunately, her hoops, or rather the lower part of her skeleton of the same, caught in the back of one of the seats as she swept by, and the fastening about the waist parting, the whole concern came down "by the run," and as she stepped forward and out of it, the skeleton was left hanging in full view upon the seat. The change was astonishing; the full blown belle at one moment, the next looked like a lamp post with a silk dress tied around it. For a moment the young lady was unconscious of the situation, but as shoulder after shoulder caught the fun of it, and blushing, sank into her seat, and for the next half hour had undoubtedly the most brilliant complexion in the audience.

TURKEY.—The Allied Powers seem to have undertaken a tough job when they engaged to keep the head of the Sultan above water. Already since the Russian war, the Porte has negotiated three foreign loans, amounting in the aggregate to $137,000,000. It already owed $50,000,000 abroad, so that its whole foreign debt is $187,000,000. It is indebted likewise to its own subjects to the amount of $50,000,000. Total public debt is $237,000,000. How all this debt is to be paid off it is difficult to see, since every year the expenses of the Government gradually exceed the income. The present Vizier has made a beginning by reducing salaries, the number of offices, and the expense of the Court. The last loan, £5,000,000, was contracted a few months since in London, upon terms so exorbitant as to indicate the extreme uncertainty of payment.

VENTILATION.—Charles Watson, a Scotch school teacher, finding his health injured by the confined air of the school-room, has invented an original mode of ventilation. It is entirely simple, and is based on the fact that if two tubes of unequal length be admitted into a room, the cool air will enter the shortest and the warm air be expelled through the longest. Mr. Watson's application avoids the unpleasant and dangerous draughts created by most modes of ventilation.

☞ A remarkable exhibition recently took place at the Hopkinsville, (Tenn.) fair. Ten brothers, named Brown, all mounted on fine gray horses, rode into the amphitheater and displayed their horsemanship, all being good riders. The oldest was about forty and the youngest twenty. They had not all been together for fifteen years. Their mother was present, and they reined up in front of the glorious matron and saluted her, while she shed tears of joy and pride.

☞ In crossing the plains from Mendoza to San Luis, South America, Hiem. Straim met an intelligent American, who had crossed the Andes and pushed his way thus far into the unfrequented regions of the South. The pursuit of science, Straim supposed, had led an enthusiastic votary to undertake this distant tour into a semi-civilized region. Great was his astonishment to find that the traveller was an agent for Brandreth's pills!

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—From Pekin there have been unfavorable reports touching the health and habits of the young Emperor of China. It has been said that the ladies of the Emperor's harem are learning to ride on horseback, so that, in an emergency, they may be ready to make their escape to a more northern latitude, perhaps to the ancient capital of the Manchu race. Hienfung was born in August, 1831, and succeeded the throne in 1850, then in the nineteenth year of his age.

☞ M. GAIMOUT has been experimenting on an oriental article of a food, known as the *trehala*. It is the cocoon of a coleopterous insect, the insect itself sometimes remaining within. It is composed chemically of 66.54 parts of starch, 4.66 of insoluble gum and 28.80 of sugar of a bitter principle, and some mineral salts.

"THE INSTITUTION."—The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* says a rather literary young gentleman, wearing a study gown, came to that city and told the hackman at the railway station that he wanted to go to "the institution," whereupon Jehu conveyed him to the state prison.

☞ A writer on lighting-rods urges the necessity of closing the windows of a house after the outside has become wet in a shower. The outside is then a good conductor, and the dry air of the interior a nonconductor, and the chances are small that the electricity will pass from one to the other.

☞ The deepest coal-pit in Great Britain, and probably in the world, has, after nearly twelve years labor, just been completed and opened at Burdiehill, Cheshire, Eng. The shaft of this pit is 686½ yards deep, and the sinking of it has cost nearly £100,000.

☞ "Madam, has your piano an scolian attachment?" asked Sam, the other night, of the wife of a man who appeared to live up to, if not beyond, his income. "Hush," whispered Seth in his ear, "it has a sheriff's attachment?" Sam dropped the subject.

☞ In the Talmud there is a forcible figure descriptive of the depth of the sea,—

"Step not in there," says the passage, "for, seven years ago, a carpenter dropped his axe, and it hath not yet reached the bottom."

☞ Why is a man murdering his mother in a garret a worthy person? D'ye give it up? Because he is above committing a crime.

☞ "Julius, was you ever in business?" "In course I was." "What business?" "A sugar planter." "When was dat." "Der day I berried dat old sweetheart ob mine."

☞ An emigrant to Oregon, writing home to one of his friends, says: "We are getting on finely here, and have already laid the foundation of a larger jail."

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☞ Love, like fire, cannot subsist without

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COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, ETC.—The rates of money at bank and in the street have not varied for several weeks past. Discounts on business paper are at the legal rates, viz: 10 per cent. Accommodation paper, with privilege of renewals indefinitely, are not and have not been known at bank for many months past. Gold 1@1¼.

The exchange market has fallen to ½ of 1 per cent. The scarcity of Illinois and Wisconsin currency, as compared with the amount of maturing exchange, is the cause. It seems there has been a demand in Cincinnati for the same kind of currency. The last number of the *Gazette* says:

A pretty active demand having sprung up for Illinois and Wisconsin currency, banking houses have reduced the rates of discount to 1 per cent. There are outside buyers for round sums at ¾ dis. The paper is wanted for park investments. The Tennessee paper has also improved, and we now quote old banks at ½ discount, and Free Banks (solvent) at 1@3 dis.

Currency is also scarce in St. Louis. The *Democrat* of Friday reports as follows:

A scarcity in currency and bankable funds is still noted; and the demand for money from all quarters and for the various purposes of trade, is good. There is less demand for exchange both on the East at 1¾ per New Orleans at ¼ premium. And on account of this dullness in exchange, though time bills are yet scarce, as odd-sums only has taken the place of the now quote bills on the South at ¾@1 per cent; 1¼ on 60 days; 2¾ on 90 day, and 3¾@3½ on 6 months. The State Bonds are buying, but in exchange of 3 4, or possibly 5 months, at 9 per cent. per annum.

Knox & Co., St. Paul Bankers' Circular gives a hopeful view of financial matters in Minnesota. It says:

With the close of navigation another winter is at hand, which if not as punishing as the last in financial matters, will still be sufficiently so to make the scarcity of money most evident. In some respects, the winter to come is to be a great improvement over the last. The process of liquidation has been rapidly going on the last summer. Good debts have been paid or satisfactorily arranged; bad debts have been either given up as a forlorn hope, or creditors have taken their pay in such assets as the debtor could offer. Our merchants, who have acted and owned extensively, have brought their stocks most sparingly. The people have economized and are buying little that they do not need and manifestly pay for. We have for the first time raised our own produce for the winter, and have sold at least $200,000 in value to our friends below. We are not, therefore, in debt one-half the amount to the East as at precisely this time last year. The money last fall entirely prevented the flow of money into Minnesota.

The N. Y. *Times*, of the 13th, has the following item in relation to the money market in that city:

In money affairs we hear of demand loans to brokers at from 3 to 4 per cent.; the last figure being current at noon to-day. The larger part of this outside load is accept 3 per cent. from their own brokers on choice collateral. Discounts, as yesterday, do not change from 7 to 9 per cent., according to date of bills offered; fair names 6 to 7 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.—The *Vanderbilt* was telegraphed this forenoon, with Liverpool advices to the 3d inst. Flour is reported unchanged, with a declining tendency; wheat 1@2d lower. Corn. tendency downward. The Provision market was dull, and drooping.

There was a thin attendance on 'Change this morning, and the Breadstuffs markets were dull and heavy. Wheat was in very limited demand, and prices were a shade lower. Winter was quiet at Saturday's quotations—about 12,000 bushels having changed hands at $1.08 for No. 1 White in store; 98c@$1.00 for No. 1 Red; and 88@89c for No. 2 Red. Spring was very dull and declined 1@2c, with sales of only about 5,000 bushels at 83@84½c for No. 2 in store; and 87c for Rejected in store.

During the past two days there has been considerable discrimination made by buyers of wheat in certain warehouses in the difference ranging between 1@1½c per bushel.

There is very little doing in Corn, and the demand is chiefly to lumbermen and millers. Some No. 2 sold at 60c in store; and ear corn at 45@48c per 70 lbs.

Oats are firm. Barley dull. Highwines heavy, with sales at 18½c.

The Provision market is very firm. There is a good demand for Mess Pork; but buyers and sellers are apart. To day 50 bbls changed hands at $15. Lard is firm at 9½c, with sales to-day of 100 bbls at that figure. Tallow is also a shade firmer—prime city being held at 9½c, with buyers at 9¼.

The Pork packers are now killing between three and four thousand Hogs daily. Their operations, however, are retarded considerably on account of the scarcity of packages, which have advanced to $1.40@1.45.

The Hog market continues active, and prices are buoyant. Cash-lot Hogs are in demand at $4.25@4.50 gross; and light, $3.80@4.00. The receipts during the week ending the 13th, foot up upwards of 25,000, against 18,000 the week previous.

Timothy Seed is not so active, and prices are a shade lower. The range of to-day's sales is $1.70 @1.80—the latter for choice, delivered in bags on board propeller.

There is an evident scarcity of good potatoes in this market, owing to the large quantities which have been going south during the past week. Good Mesha nocks are in demand at 50c@62½c per bu. At St. Louis the range is 75@1.15.

Whisky at St. Louis is firm at 20c; at Cincinnati, 19@19½c; at Albany, 23c.

The receipts at New York on the 12th were 2—22,393 bbls flour; 15,236 bu wheat; 19,562 bu corn; 24,357 bu oats; 3,607 bu barley; 2,132 pkgs beef; 520 do pork; 135 bbls whisky.

The Albany Barley market of the 13th is thus reported by the *Statesman*:

Barley dull and quiet. We have only to note a sale of 800 bu Canandaigua at 96½. Western buyers of barley, as well as Eastern consumers, are at a loss as to the future ruling of the market, without compass or rudder. We learn that three of the principal holders of Barley, in this city, this morning, received telegraphic dispatches from consigners not to offer a bushel now stored in this city, and that they have made arrangements to carry it along till spring. The prices at which Barley is now selling in the West are ruinous to Western dealers, and from this we infer that they have banded together for their mutual protection.

On the other hand we learn that a Western buyer, Addison Gardiner, sold, about Oct. 1st, to two Philadelphia houses, 30,000 bu Madison County Barley at $1 18, to be delivered at Albany between the 10th and 20th of this month. Since then, as we are informed, no sales have been considerable decline in prices, and to day the buyers concluding not to take the barley, forfeit the difference.

THE HOG AND PROVISION TRADE.

At Cincinnati the Hog market was depressed. The *Gazette* of Saturday says:

The depression in the market for hogs noticed at the close last evening, was more fully exhibited in this day's operations. Outsiders, how ever, seemed up to the views entertained by many of the trade a somewhat lively appearance, by purchases amounting in the aggregate to 4,000 head at $6 12½ to $6.30, mostly for future delivery. A small lot of light averaging 160 sold at $5.75. Our local dealers are still generally holding back, in anticipation of a farther decline, but it is to be remarked that on the part of the more legitimate business would be freely transacted, indicating the existence of a bottom, temporary at least, not far below the point upon which quotations are ranging at present. The receipts during the last twenty four hours, comprised 2,100 head. The weather was not considered sale-to-day, and killing was, consequently, light, and supplies were still kept back.

With regard to provisions in Cincinnati, the same paper remarks: In our general markets we notice a tolerably lively feeling in provisions, with sales of old mess pork at $16, and now for all December at $16. A lot of green hams brought 8¾c, but there were offers for future delivery at 8½; shoulders are held at 5 and asked at 6¾. There are buyers for barrel lard at 9¾, and sellers at 10.

At St. Louis, on the 13th, the demand for Hogs was good, and a demand of 25c per 100 lbs was offered. The *Democrat* of Saturday says: "To-day $5.75 net was offered for a lot of 400 heavy, and refused. A few small lots were purchased yesterday and to-day at $5.50."

At Lafayette, Ind., slaughtering has commenced, and contracts have been made at $5 net. Large quantities of fat Hogs are passing daily over the Indiana railroads, on their way East. At Terre Haute, Ind., but few Hogs have been bought as yet, and the prospects are bad for a brisk business year. Buyers are offering $5 per hundred, but holders are not disposed to sell at that rate. There will be fewer Hogs packed there this season than last.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the last week says:

How parties who buy hogs at $6@6.25 expect to make the business pay in a season like this when all kinds of human food, except pork, is abundant cheap throughout the world, is certainly beyond our comprehension.

The Schuyler (Ill.) *Citizen* of the 10th, has the following:

We are informed by a young gentleman who has just returned from the northern portion of our county, that the farmers in that region, and about Camp Creek in McDonough County, are selling Hogs largely on foot at $5 per cwt. gross. The scarcity of corn is causing many to sell throughout the county, who would otherwise fatten.

Packers at Keokuk are paying $4.50 for Hogs.

The Hannibal (Mo.) *Messenger* of the 11th, says that packers are making preparations for cutting a large number of hogs this season. They were offering $6@4.50, according to weight. They commence operations this week.

LAND WARRANTS.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers quote Land Warrants as follows:

Land Warrants have advanced 1c per acre since last quotations, with a firm market and upward tendency. We quote as follows:

40 acres	90c.
80 "	90c.
120 "	90c.
160 "	90c.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, November 15.

FREIGHTS—Still scarce. No engagements reported.

FLOUR—Firm. Sales to-day were:—100 bbls "Arcadia" and other choice brands Spring Extra at $4.90; 150 bbls "Rynd suits" Spring Extra at $4.85@5; 100 bbls "Winnebago" do at $4.75—all delivered.

WHEAT—Winter—Market weak. Sales to-day were: 800 bu No. 1 White at $1 09 in store; 6,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1.00 in store; 4,000 bu do at 98c in store; 850 bu No. 2 Red at 86c in store; 400 bu do at 80c in store. SPRING—Declined 1c. Sales to-day were:—300 bu No. 1 at 78c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 94@c in store; 3 000 bu do in lots at 86c in store; 1,200 bu do at 87c in store; 4,000 bu Rejected at 87c afloat.

CORN—Neglected. Sales were:—500 bu No. 2 at 60c in store. Ear Corn in fair demand at 45@48c per 70 lbs.

OATS—Firm. Old Oats in good demand at 30@32c; New Oats, dull, at 25@27c.

RYE—55@60c 9 60 bu at depot.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 47c for No. 2 in store, and 45c for No. 3.

HIGHWINES—Dull and heavy. 100 bbls sold to day at 18½c delivered.

DRESSED HOGS—In good demand. Sales to-day were:—3 Hogs at 5¾ lbs, at $5 25 per 100 lbs; 13 Hogs weighing from 260 to 350 lbs at $5 40 per 100 lbs; 15 Hogs averaging 350 lbs at $5.50 per 100 lbs.

MESS PORK—Firm. 50 bbls sold for present delivery at $15.

LARD—150 bbls prime sold at 9¼c.

BEEF—Nominal at $9@$10.

CATTLE—City, firm at 5½c; Country, 4½c.

HIDES Firmer. Green, 5@6½c; Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint 14½@15½c.

PELTS—Fresh slaughtered in good request at 75@90c each.

SEED—Market not so firm for Timothy. Sales to-day were:—110 bu prime at $1 83 delivered; 50 bu fair do at $1 75; 40 bu do at $1 70 in store.

BUTTER—Dull. Dealer scarce and in demand at 14@16c; Common, 9@12c.

EGGS—Fresh scarce and in demand at 20c; Limed Eggs 17@18c.

SALTPETER—Chicoes, $1 15@$1.50 per doz.; Turkey, 6@6½c per lb.

POTATOES—Good Potatoes scarce and in demand at 50@55c; Common, 40@50c.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, Sales per lb; Mutton, 3@4c per lb.

APPLES—Green, $2@2.50 per bbl.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels very scarce and in demand. Sales to-day were 300 at $1 65; 100 at $1 62; and 500 at $1 45; 5 0 many beef barrels to arrive at $1 75.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13. SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1857.

Flour receiving, bbls	4,169	Flour, do	6,300
Wheat, Spring, bu	1,197	Wheat, Spring, bu	170,117
" Winter,	1,744	" Red	1,000
" White	45,000	" White	925
Corn	45,000	Corn	8,647
Oats	111,500	Oats	9,017
Rye	2,46	Rye	231
Barley	65,221	Barley	12,586
Total Flour	4,169	Total Flour	6,300
Grain, bu	59,109	Grain, bu	200,175

Movements of Breadstuffs—Nov. 13.

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.						
	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye, bu	Bar'y, bu
By R. R. & C.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
By Galena R.R.	219	6,280	1291	1160	94	16
By Rock I. R.R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
By Ill Central	180	3,720	1,540			314
By M. & M. R.R.	1,770	1,770	1,000			1,000
By C. & A. R.R.	176	31				90
By Lk. & Mich. S.		600	100			90
Total	745	13,579	3,431	1160	149	490

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—NOV. 13.						
To Buffalo	1220	74,000	294			
To Ogdensburg		34,000				
To Oswego		2,000				
To other ports		2,000				
Total	1,220	98,992	3,294			

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Reported by THOMAS NICHOLS *expressly for the* CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TIMES

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 13th, 1858.

Stock of all kinds received per w'k.....6000

Stock received for week.....

" " .....5015 hogs.

" " .....130 cattle.

" " .....10 c'w's ex

The Cattle market is dull. We quote common and inferior Cattle at 2½@3c per lb; fair to good steers, 3½@4c per lb; extra, 4½@5c per lb.

Sheep—Market dull and heavy. 100 bbls sold to day at 18½c delivered.

Hogs—The Hog fever has been raging the past few days, owing to the weather being more favorable for city packers. Prices have been 10c higher for the last week, and 15c higher than last week for same quality, taking the average as we do. The demand is greater than the supply. Sales of 3,110 good heavy hogs, 250 lbs and upward, at $4 40@4 55 per 100 lbs; 2,305 fair and light do, at $4.10@4 for light and $4@4 30 for fair.

Sales to-day were:—3 Hogs at 5¾ lbs, at $5 25 per 100 lbs; 13 Hogs weighing from 260 to 350 lbs at $5 40 per 100 lbs; 15 Hogs averaging 350 lbs at $5.50 per 100 lbs.

MESS PORK—Firm. 50 bbls sold for present delivery at $15.

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HIDES Firmer. Green, 5@6½c; Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint 14½@15½c.

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POULTRY—Chickens, $1 15@$1.50 per doz.; Turkey, 6@6½c per lb.

POTATOES—Good Potatoes scarce and in demand at 50@55c; Common, 40@50c.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, Sales per lb; Mutton, 3@4c per lb.

APPLES—Green, $2@2.50 per bbl.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels very scarce and in demand. Sales to-day were 300 at $1 65; 100 at $1 62; and 500 at $1 45; 5 0 many beef barrels to arrive at $1 75.

Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER VANDERBILT.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co., report 8 or 9 cargoes in port, with a declining tendency. Arrivals coastwise, 1,000 bbls flour; 1,000 bushels wheat; 1,000 bushels corn